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1309 MANHATTAN BUILDING

CHICAGO

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CHICAGO

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN IN BRIEF

THE first fortifications were designed by General Beauregard, requiring forty guns and three thousand men, and work was commenced by Captain Harris, April 21, 1862, with a force of negro laborers. When New Orleans was captured, General M. L. Smith was ordered to Vicksburg with five regiments to complete the fortifications, and had six batteries finished when Farragut's fleet arrived, May 18th, at which time Vicksburg had its first taste of war.

The fleet returned to New Orleans June 1st. June 22d reinforcements arrived at Vicksburg. The garrison now numbered about fifteen thousand men, under the command of General Van Dorn. June 25th, Farragut returned with his fleet, accompanied by a mortar flotilla and General Williams' brigade of three thousand men. Gathering together about twelve thousand negroes, he began work on a canal across the narrow peninsula, hoping to change the course of the river thereby and cutting Vicksburg off from the Mississippi. The attempt proved a complete failure.

For seven days Farragut bombarded the city and then withdrew, July 27th, down the river. Sherman's attack at Chickasaw Bluff was the next touch. He was defeated by a command under General S. D. Lee with a force about one-third that of his own. From that time—December, 1862—all was quiet until Grant's command made its first move, March 29, 1863.

May 1st the first active engagement took place at Fort Gibson, followed by one at Raymond, May 12th. The same day the left of Grant's army

skirmished at Fourteen Mile creek, and Sherman's and McPherson's commands marched on Jackson, Miss., which they occupied, after a spirited engagement, May 14th.

Grant had in this way put his army between the armies of Generals Pemberton and Johnston. May 16th a battle took place at Champion Hills, resulting in a signal victory for the Federal army, but with great loss on both sides. Two divisions of the Confederate army fell back on Vicksburg; Loring's, after losing his wagons and supplies, managed to elude the Federal forces and joined Johnston at Jackson.

May 17th Pemberton took a position at Black River, from which he was driven with great loss. May 18th the siege was begun in earnest, and by the 24th the city was completely invested on all sides. May 19th and 22d, Grant assaulted the defenses, but was repulsed. From May 24th to July 3d the siege was carried on with the assistance of Admiral Porter's fleet. Arrangements for surrender were made on July 3d, and took place July 4th.

Grant's army was made up of 102 regiments, or parts of regiments, of infantry, 19 regiments of cavalry, and 46 batteries of artillery—257 organizations. Grant had at the beginning of the campaign 45,000 men; 40,000 when the siege opened and 70,000 when it closed. About 28,000 of these were at Black River holding General Johnston in check. His losses, including killed, wounded and missing, were about 9,362. General Pemberton's army was composed of 62 regiments of infantry, or parts thereof, 5 regi-

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN IN BRIEF—CONTINUED

ments of cavalry, and 49 batteries of artillery—102 organizations in all. General Jos. E. Johnston had 85 regiments, or parts thereof, 3 regiments of cavalry, 14 batteries of artillery—102 organizations.

General Pemberton's losses were estimated—reports being very incomplete—at 9,300, of which 805 were killed, 1,938 wounded, and 129 captured during the siege. 29,491 were paroled.

THE PARK

The government, in order to perpetuate the history made by the armies of the North and the South—the stubborn defense and the bold attack—passed an act authorizing the purchase of the land on which the battle took place, and the building of a park on the site. In accordance with that act, about 12,500 acres have been purchased, and the surveys are being pushed rapidly forward.

Some idea may be formed of the work done by the commissioners in charge when it is known that over one hundred separate tracts of land have been surveyed and the titles examined. The work was increased by the irregular shapes, each running in size from one-fifteenth of an acre to one hundred and thirty acres, and in some cases the necessity of securing the signature of half a dozen heirs.

It is the intention of the commissioners to build a macadamized road—Confederate Boulevard—running behind the Confederate lines and extending spurs to the detached Federal positions. This will necessitate about twenty miles of roads, not including the country roads intersecting the park. Ornamental bridges will span the deep ravines. The fortifications will be rebuilt in their original forms. Several states have already sent delegations

to establish the positions of their respective troops, and still other states have appointed their commissioners. These positions will be marked by suitable monuments.

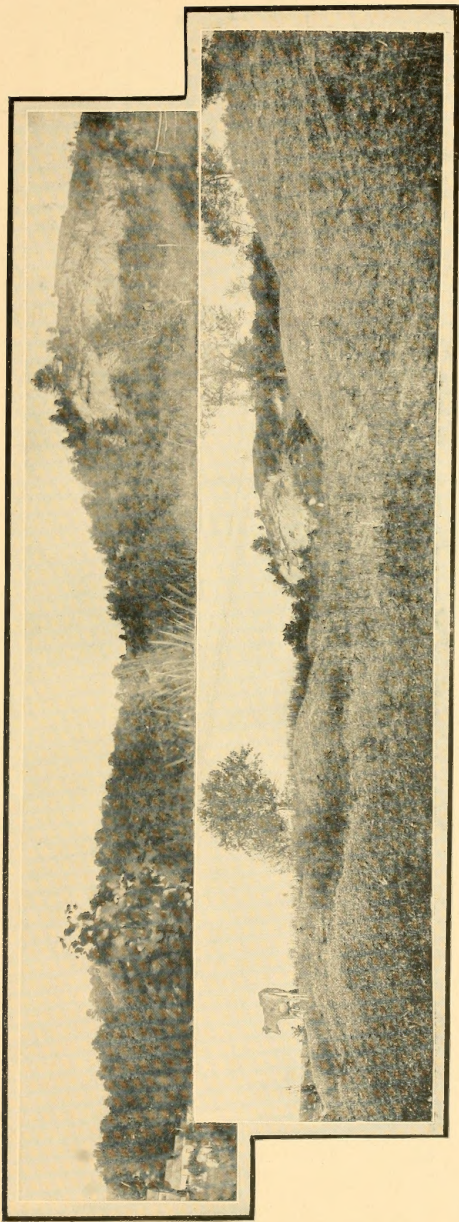
THE SITE

As it now stands, leaving out the historical importance connected with the site, there is perhaps not its equal in beauty, in the central states at least.

From the northwest end there is a magnificent view of the Mississippi river, Lake Centennial and the famous Delta country of Mississippi and Louisiana, showing in one grand picture its enormous resources—the timber and plantations of this marvelous valley. Then to the east, stretching away, are the hills, clothed with verdant woodland or smoothed into fields and pasture lands.

At every step new views of equal beauty unfold on some of the heights. A panoramic view of the whole field lies basking in the sunshine before us. So interesting is it that only a small stretch of imagination is required to supply the roar and smoke of battle. When the forts are reconstructed, and from their sides protrude the iron dogs of war—eternally silent though they be—there will be given to the younger generations some idea of the great struggle here waged, and will bring back memories of younger days to the men who wore the blue and the gray.

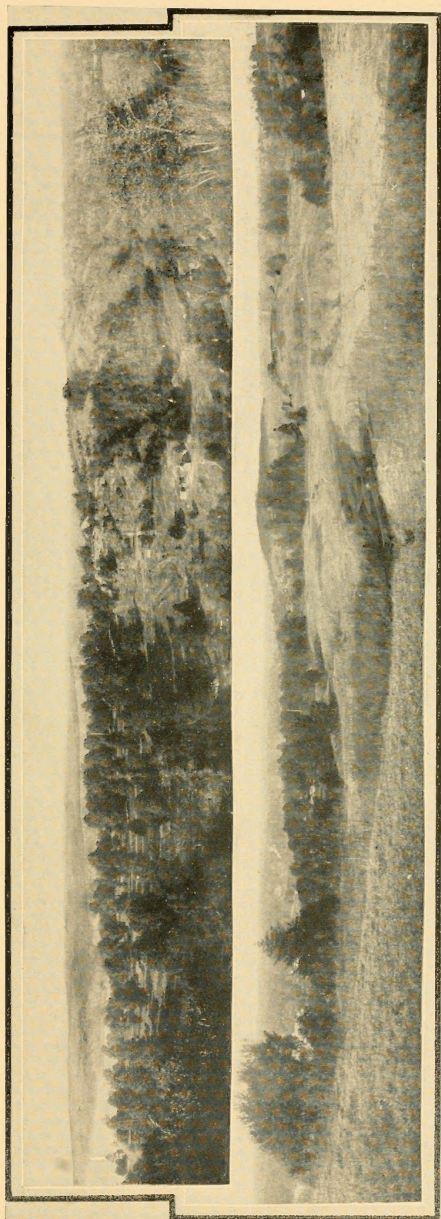
In the collection of pictures herein an attempt has been made toward completeness, but to make it complete, even leaving out the limitations of the camera, would take a book many times larger than this. Pen and camera are inadequate to depict the beauties of this historical spot.



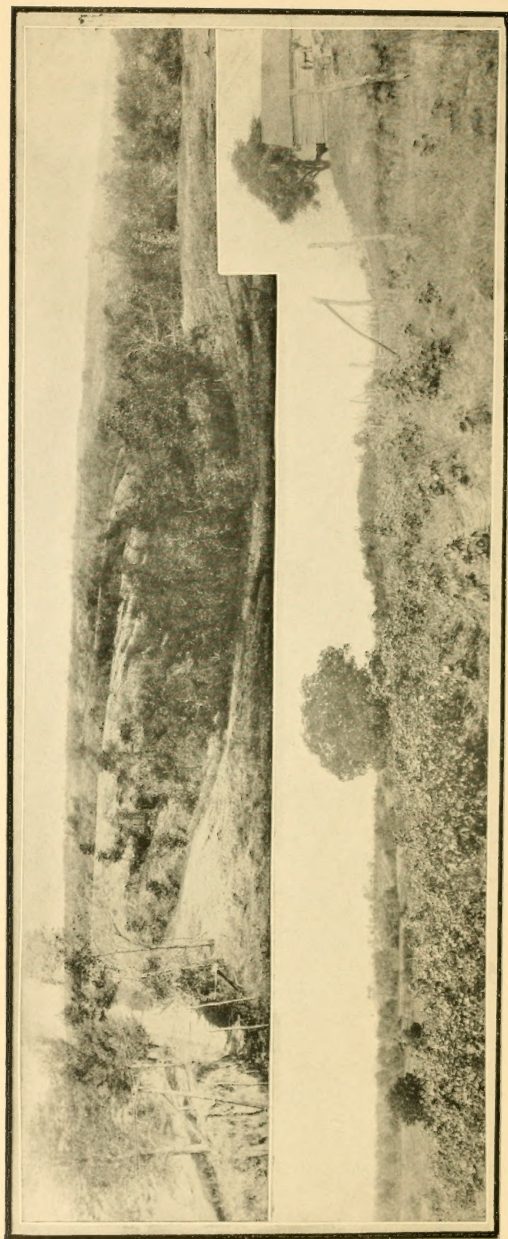
Fort Hill (Nogales) and National Cemetery as seen from West.
Fort Hill as seen from the Southwest.



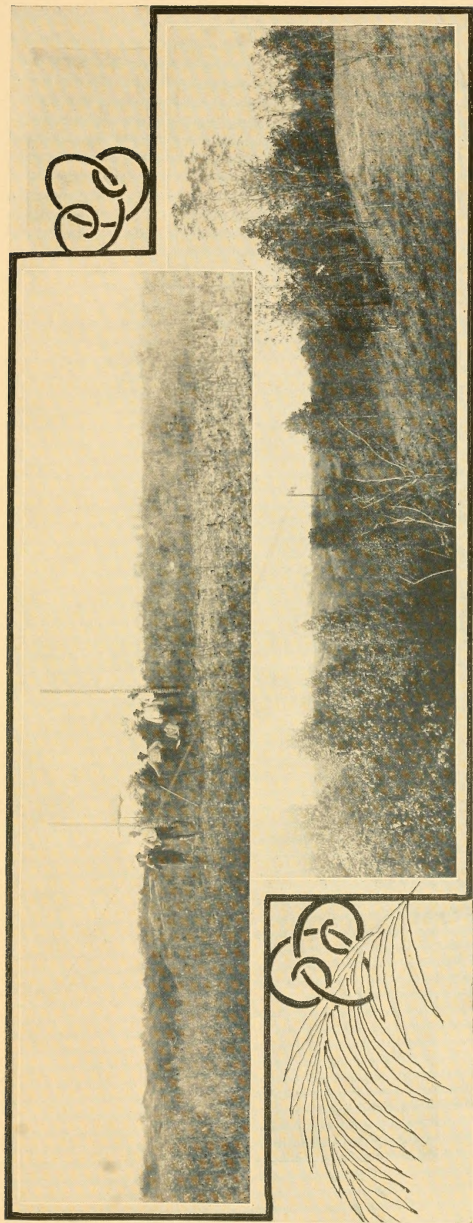
Fort Hill (Nogales) left of Confederate exterior line.



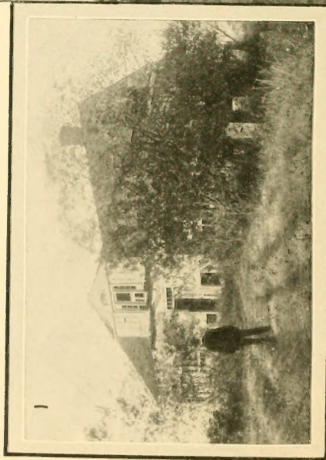
National Cemetery, old Edwards house and Union line to its left (spectator's right).
View from Northeast corner of Fort Hill.



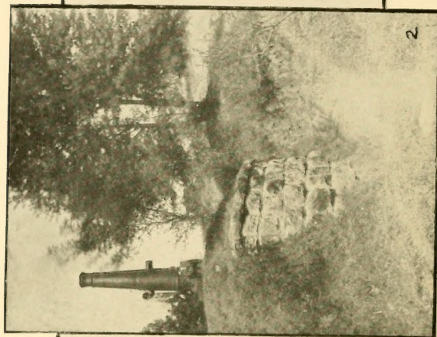
Graveyard Road, seen from Stockade Redan, showing line of advance of Ewing's and Mower's Brigades.
Looking toward the Jackson Road, between Union and Confederate lines.



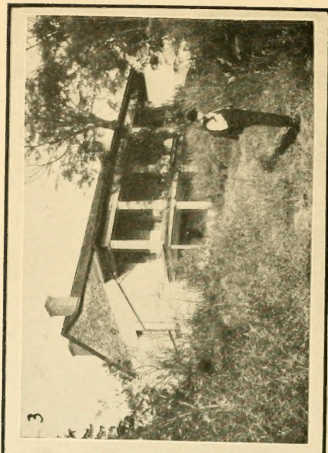
Headquarters of Gen. U. S. Grant.



1. Shirley House, known as "White House."



2. Surrender Monument.



3. Rock House, just in rear of Confederate line.



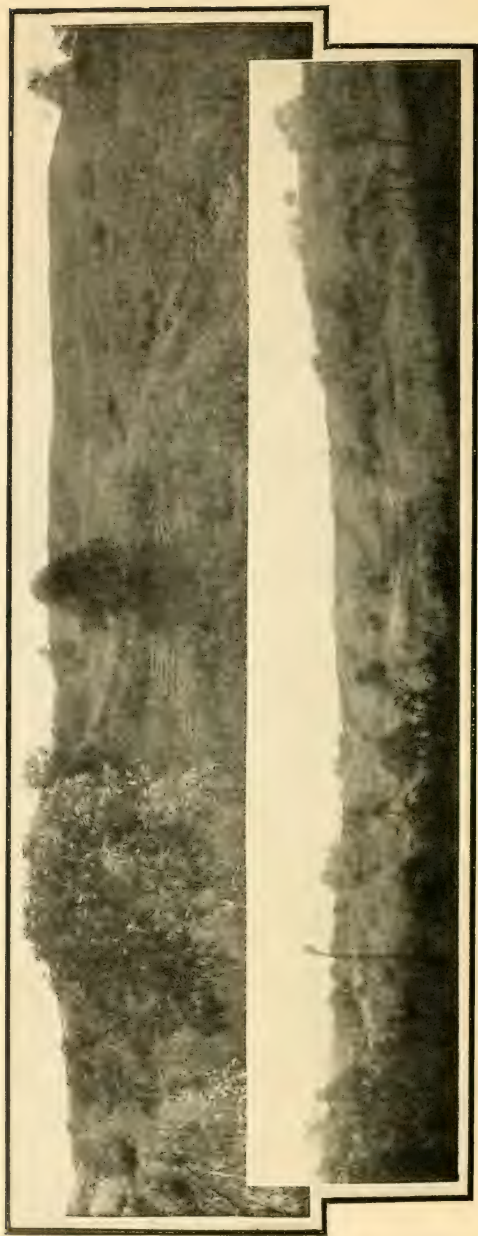
Glass' Bayou at crossing of Confederate earthworks.



Glass' Bayou at crossing of Confederate line, as seen from the Southeast.



Glass' Bayou at crossing Confederate line, as seen from foot of spur on which White House Battery was located.



Thirty-Second Louisiana. Redan and Confederate line to its left, taken from foot of spur on which Logan's advanced battery was placed.
Federal Ridge opposite to the above.



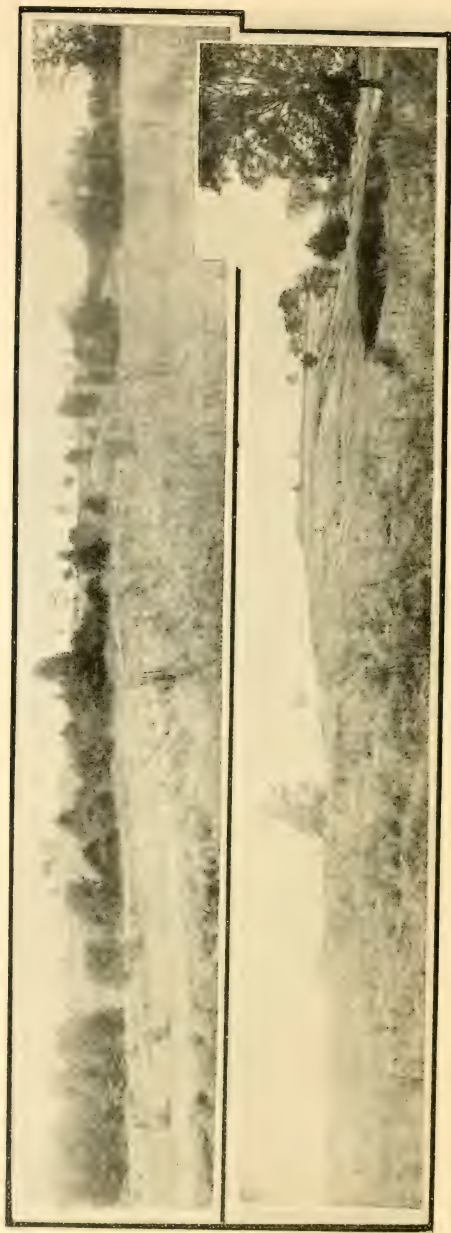
1. General Pemberton's Headquarters. 2. Willis House, used as a Federal Hospital.
3. Graveyard Road where Ewing's and Mower's Brigades formed.



Confederate line on East side of Jackson Road as seen from its front.



Surrender Monument as seen from Southeast.



Great Redoubt South of Jackson Road as seen from the Southeast.

Confederate line at Jackson Road as seen from the Southeast.



Confederate line and ground in its front as seen from Railroad Redoubt.



Railroad Redoubt and Confederate line to its left, as seen from direction of Union line.



Railroad Redoubt.

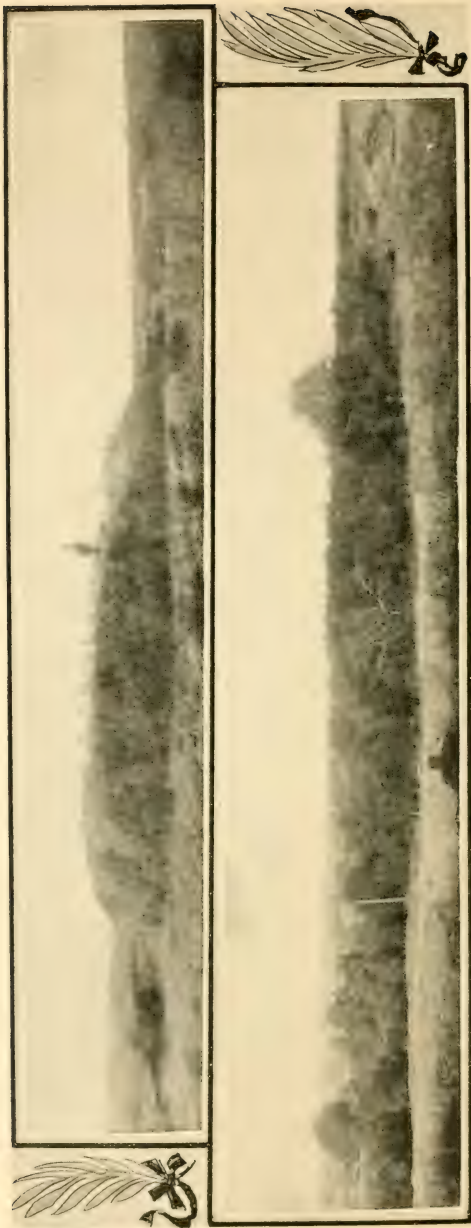
Lunette on Baldwin's Ferry Road.
View of Confederate line from 1st parallel of Union Army.



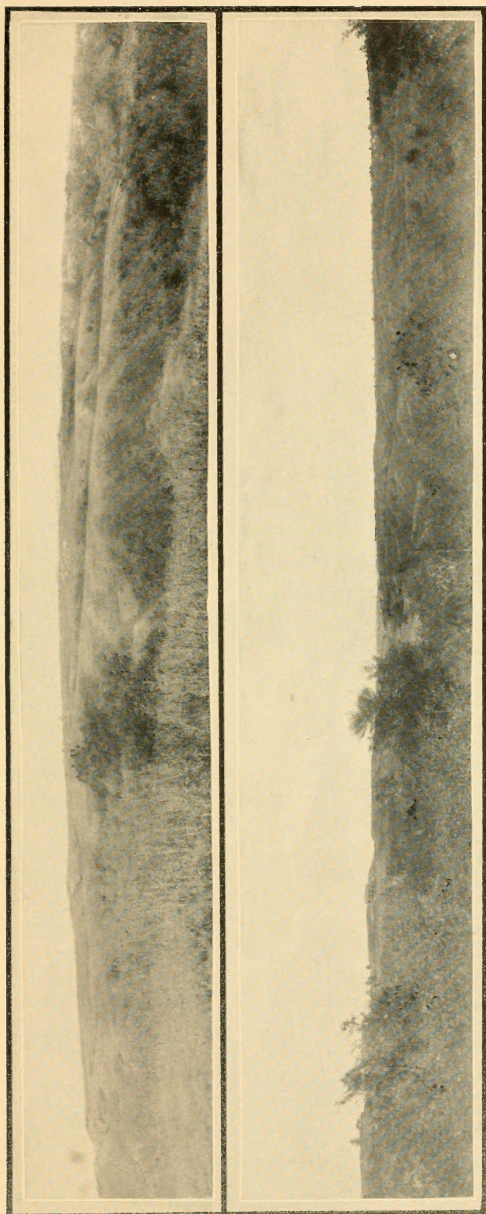
Square Fort (Confederate) Right of Gen. S. D. Lee's Brigade.



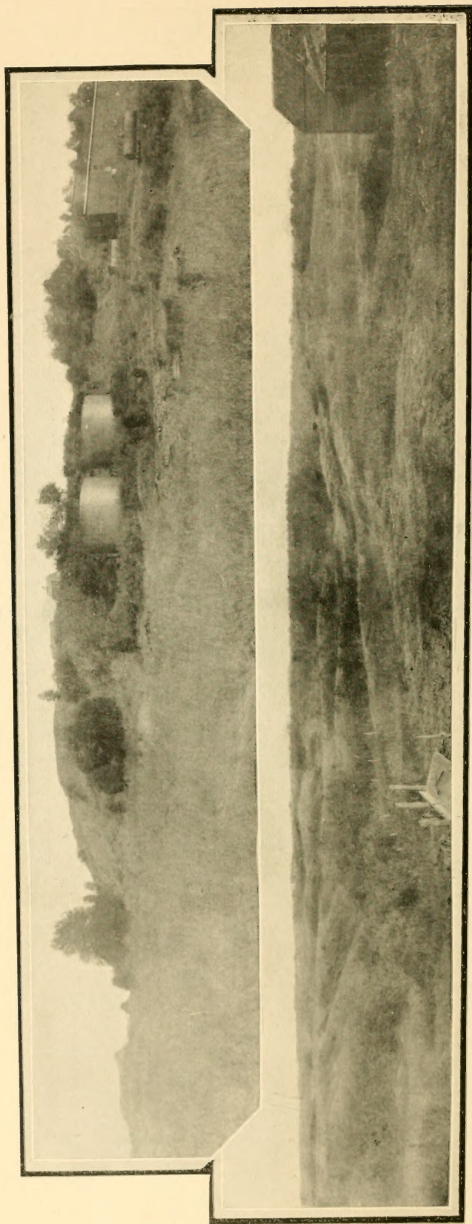
Square Fort and Confederate line to its right and left as seen from one of Union Forts.
Looking towards Vicksburg from Second Confederate Fort to right of Square Fort.



Confederate Fort Southwest Hall's Ferry Road as seen from Southeast.
Ground between Union and Confederate lines in vicinity of Hall's Ferry Road.



Views of ground between Confederate and Union lines at Hall's Ferry Road.



South Forts (Confederate) as seen from river.
Looking Northeast from outlying Confederate Fort on East side Hall's Ferry Road.

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